

SAN DIEGO REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

April 14, 2004

PART A

SAN DIEGO REGION STAFF ACTIVITIES *(Staff Contact)*

1. Executive Officer Briefs the Oceanside Utilities Commission *(John Robertus)*

John Robertus briefed the City of Oceanside Utilities Commission at their evening meeting on March 24, 2004. This briefing is an annual event to afford the Commission the opportunity to discuss water quality concerns with the Executive Officer of the Regional Board. There were three topics discussed: First, there was a general overview of the municipal storm water permit program with a focus on the pretreatment program, industrial storm water discharges and possible groundwater impacts from standard urban storm water mitigation plan facilities that could percolate pollutants into the San Luis Rey River ground water basin. Next, there was a detailed discussion on the status of sewage spills (SSO) in the region and how well Oceanside is doing to abate them within the City. There was a concern that diversions from the storm drain system to the sanitary system could cause problems for the operation of the sewage collection and treatment system. There was also a lengthy comments about what measures could be taken to lesson the treat of spills from privately owned sewer laterals that feed into City owned mains. The final topic was about the water quality monitoring in the ocean that was required to ensure that the sewage discharges from the City of Oceanside ocean outfall did not adversely impact the receiving waters. There were no anticipated follow up action items for the Utilities Commission from the Executive Officer concerning this briefing.

2. Public Outreach – 14th Annual West Coast Conferences on Soils, Sediments and Water *(Brian McDaniel and John Odermatt) (Attachment A-2)*

On April 9, 2003, the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R9-2003-0139:

“Authorization for the Executive Officer to Execute a Site Remediation Agreement with the City of Chula Vista Redevelopment Agency for Cleanup and Abatement of Groundwater Pollution at the former Omar Rendering Site San Diego County” (see Item No. 6 on the Regional Board agenda for April 2003). The intent of the Site Remediation agreement is to ensure effective cleanup and abatement of existing water pollution, while supporting the timely redevelopment of this “brownfield” site. The Site Remediation Agreement was developed jointly by representatives of the site owner, the prospective buyer, the Redevelopment Agency of Chula Vista, the State Water Board - Office of Chief Counsel staff, and the Regional Board staff.

On March 17, 2004, Regional Board staff (Brian McDaniel) attended the Association of Environmental Health and Sciences (AEHS) 14th Annual West Coast Conference on Soils, Sediments and Water at the Mission Valley Marriott. The Regional Board staff and other co-authors, presented a poster session entitled **“Remediation and Redevelopment**

of the Former Omar Rendering Site, Chula Vista, California” (see attachment A-2). The presentation was made in collaboration with Shaw Environmental, Inc., the City of Chula Vista, the Landbank Group, Inc (as site owner) and the Knowlton Group (as site developer). The presentation described the cooperative efforts made by the Regional Board, City of Chula Vista, the site owners and a developer in to evaluate strategies in support of the remediation existing groundwater pollution and the timely redevelopment of this brownfield site.

Participants at the AEHS conference include consultants, dischargers, and regulatory agency staff that commonly oversee redevelopment, revitalization, reuse and the investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites. The Regional Board staff anticipated that the stake-holders efforts towards site remediation and redevelopment of this brownfield site would be of particular interest to the conference audience, because the participants commonly work on similar projects nationwide. Regional Board staff concluded that the effective redevelopment of this site required the effective coordination of many stakeholders to integrate the many elements of the project, including: financial issues, community involvement, liability considerations, and environmental assessment.

PART B

SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL WATER QUALITY ISSUES

1. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) (*Charles Cheng, David Hanson, Bryan Ott, Victor Vasquez*) (*Attachment B-1*)

From March 1 to March 31, 2004, there were 19 sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from publicly-owned collection systems reported to the Regional Board office; 12 of these spills reached surface waters or storm drains of which none resulted in closure of recreational waters. Of the total number of overflows reported from public systems, two were 1,000 gallons or more.

Seven sewage overflows from private property in March were also reported; two of these overflows were 1,000 gallons or more; four reached surface waters or storm drains; and three resulted in closure of recreational waters.

A total of 0.22 inches of rainfall was recorded at San Diego's Lindbergh Field in March 2004. For comparison, in February 2004, 2.81 inches of rainfall was recorded, and 36 public SSOs were reported. Also for comparison, in March 2003, 4.88 inches of rainfall were recorded and 36 public SSOs were reported.

Attached is a table entitled “Sanitary Sewer Overflow Statistics,” updated through March 31, 2004, which contains a summary of all sanitary sewer overflows [by fiscal year (FY)] from each agency since FY 2000-01. From July 1, 2003 through February 29, 2004, approximately 100.1 billion gallons of sewage was conveyed through the Region's sewage collection system of which approximately 8.0 million gallons was spilled (0.008%).

For additional information on SSOs that occurred last fiscal year (FY 2002-2003) see the table entitled "Public SSO Statistics Summary for FY 2002-2003 (July 1-June 30)" attached to the February 2004 Executive Officer's Report (available on the Regional Board's website www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9).

Practical and Proactive SSO Prevention Specialty Conference

On March 9, 2004, the California Water Environment Association conducted the one-day Practical and Proactive SSO Prevention Specialty Conference for southern California, which was hosted by Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. The goal of the conference was to provide sewer agencies with strategies and tools to manage their systems, prevent SSOs, and comply with existing and proposed regional, state and USEPA SSO regulations. Approximately 100 people attended the conference including many representatives from San Diego Region sewer agencies.

Regional Board staff member Victor Vasquez presented an overview of the San Diego Region's regulatory program under Order No. 96-04, *General Waste Discharge Requirements Prohibiting Sanitary Sewer Overflows by Sewage Collection Agencies*, and discussed case studies of enforcement actions related to sewer overflows. Other speakers and topics included Ken Theisen (Santa Ana RWQCB, proposed statewide SSO regulations), Nick Arhontes (Orange County Sanitation District, collection system management and training), Rick Donahue (City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Division, City of San Diego collection system maintenance and operation program), and representatives from Kennedy-Jenks Consultants (capacity, management, operations and maintenance).

2. Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Actions Taken in March 2004 (Stacey Baczkowski)

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	CERTIFICATION ACTION ¹
3/1/04	Olivenhain Municipal Water District	Unit G Pipeline 1 & Denk Reservoir Inflow/Outflow Pipelines Project	Construction of a 2.4-mile water pipeline, varying in diameter between 18 & 30 inches.	Conditional
3/1/04	Wakeland Housing	San Ysidro, Beyer Boulevard Project	Develop 2.7 acres into an affordable housing complex with associated parking areas and landscaping.	Conditional
3/1/04	City of Santee	Forster Creek Improvement Project	Widen Forester Creek through Santee in order to create high-quality wetlands that will improve water quality and provide 100-year flood conveyance.	Conditional

3/3/04	City of Encinitas	Encinitas Resort Hotel	Beach sand replenishment project to provide local bluff protection and sustain local beaches for recreational purposes. 50,000 cubic yards of material from the Encinitas Resort Hotel development will be dispersed within the inter-tidal zone of the Batiquitos receiver site.	Low-impact
3/3/04	City of San Diego, Engineering and Capital Projects	Carmel Valley Road Project	Maintenance at existing storm drain outfalls along Carmel Valley Road and Los Penasquitos Lagoon.	Low impact
3/5/04	Otto Roppel	River Estates	Construction of 50 condominium units within the Otay-Nestor community planning area.	Low impact
3/9/04	Lisa Derrigo	Derrigo Parcel	To construct a single-family residence and pave an existing dirt road to access proposed residence.	Certified under SWQCB NWP 29
3/17/04	Lennar Communities	Ynez Bridge Widening	In order to improve traffic circulation, the Ynez Street Bridge over the Santa Gertrudis Channel will be widened.	Conditional
3/17/04	Beazer Homes	Tentative Tract 30656 Residential Development	Residential development of 83 units, one water quality basin, and a 1.8-acre open space area.	Conditional
3/24/04	Orange County Transportation Authority	Aliso Creek Bridge	Rail transit bridge over Aliso Creek for second railroad track.	Conditional
3/25/04	Pacific Environmental Planning	Castillo Del Mar	Eight single family residential homes and associated infrastructure in the San Clemente HU.	Conditional
3/26/04	North County Transit District	NCTD Bridge Pile Inspection	Inspect bridge piles for marine borer infestation at Penasquitos Lagoon, Escondido Creek/San Elijo Lagoon, and Batiquitos Lagoon crossings.	NWP 6 certified by SWRCB
3/30/04	City of Laguna Niguel	Salt Creek Storm Drain Maintenance	Mechanical removal of cattails and silt blocking storm drain outlet to allow for designed flow.	Conditional

¹ Standard certification is issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certification is issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Denials are issued when the projects will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible. Time expired refers to projects that may proceed due to the lack of an action by the Regional Board within specified regulatory timelines.

Public notification of pending 401 Water Quality Certification applications can be found on our web site at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/Programs/Special_Programs/401_Certification/401_certification.html.

3. San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit *(Phil Hammer)*

The San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit Copermittees (Copermittees) convene a bimonthly meeting called the Copermittee Management Committee. The meetings are organized and conducted by the County of San Diego, and are typically attended by the Copermittees and the Regional Board, as well as other groups such as consultants, vendors, and the public. The meetings provide a forum for the Copermittees and interested parties to discuss and develop strategies for urban runoff management within San Diego County.

A Copermittee Management Committee meeting was recently held on March 18, 2004 and was attended by Regional Board employees, including the Executive Officer. Of particular note, the meeting included a summary presentation of the Copermittees' most recent monitoring activities and findings. The Copermittees are implementing an extensive watershed-based monitoring program which includes wet-weather monitoring, dry-weather monitoring, rapid stream bioassessment monitoring, coastal outfall monitoring, and ambient bay and lagoon monitoring. Data from each of these types of monitoring efforts is then compiled and assessed from a watershed perspective. Each watershed-based assessment is then used to identify water quality issues specific to each watershed. Ultimately, it is expected that the Copermittees' urban runoff management programs will be tailored on a watershed basis in order to target and address identified water quality issues within each watershed.

4. Response to SFPP/Kinder-Morgan Energy Partners' March 9, 2004 Letter

(Sabine Knedlik, John Phillips, and Julie Chan) (Attachment B-4)

On March 10, 2004, the Regional Board received a letter from SFPP, L.P. o/p Kinder-Morgan Energy Partners, L.P. (SFPP), dated March 9, 2004, in response to the March 10, 2004 Executive Officers (EO) Report. The Regional Board reviewed the letter and responded to SFPP on March 29, 2004 (copy of the letter is attached). The Regional Board's March 29, 2004 letter clarified statements made in the EO Report about ongoing compliance issues with Order No. 2001-96 (general groundwater extraction permit) as well as responded to statements made in SFPP's March 9, 2004 letter.

Regarding the groundwater cleanup, a workshop has been scheduled for May 3, 2004, to receive public comments on the Final Summary Report submitted by SFPP. The Final Summary Report proposed final cleanup levels, dates and compliance points for the offsite cleanup of soil and groundwater. The workshop notice is attached.

5. Consolidated Grant Programs Update *(Dave Gibson)*

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) conducted a workshop on February 3, 2004 on the Consolidated Watershed Protection, Watershed Management, and Non-Point Source Pollution Control Grants (Consolidated Grants) and adopted Resolution No. 2004-0003 awarding funding to 33 grant proposals, including 10 in the San Diego Region. Finalized Grant Agreements for these proposals will be prepared and approved in May.

Applicants who submitted proposals for the Consolidated Grants program with unresolved contract or technical readiness issues submitted the revised proposals on March 5, 2004. These proposals were reviewed by the Southern Review Panel and recommended for funding. Four proposals from the San Diego Region were included in this review. These final four proposals of the Consolidated Grants programs will be considered by the SWRCB at a June 2004 workshop. It is expected that with these four proposals, the San Diego Region will have a total of 14 projects worth approximately 19.6 million dollars funded by the Consolidated Grants programs. With the applicant matching commitments, these projects include 33.1million dollars of watershed protection, water quality monitoring, and wetland enhancement and restoration work in the San Diego Region.

The SWRCB is now reviewing proposals recommended for funding in the Proposition 13 and 50 CALFED/Bay Delta programs, which will be considered at a later SWRCB workshop. Funding resolutions will be considered for these proposals in late June.

6. Proposition 50 Grant Programs *(Dave Gibson)*

The SWRCB and Department of Water Resources (DWR) are currently working on a Request for Proposals for Proposition 50 Chapter 8 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) grant program. Public workshops were held in Sacramento and Santa Clarita on March 24th and 25th respectively. This program includes \$380 M for 10 categories of restoration, non-point source, and watershed grant projects. Funding will be available for water management projects that include one or more of the following elements:

- Programs for water supply reliability, water conservation, and water use efficiency.
- Storm water capture, storage, treatment, and management.
- Removal of invasive non-native plants, the creation and enhancement of wetlands, and the acquisition, protection, and restoration of open space and watershed lands.
- Non-point source pollution reduction, management, and monitoring.
- Groundwater recharge and management projects.
- Contaminant and salt removal through reclamation, desalting, and other treatment technologies.
- Water banking, exchange, reclamation, and improvement of water quality.
- Planning and implementation of multipurpose flood control programs that protect property; and improve water quality, storm water capture and percolation; and protect or improve wildlife habitat.
- Watershed management planning and implementation.
- Demonstration projects to develop new drinking water treatment and distribution methods.

The Request for Proposals is scheduled for release in October and proposals will be due in January 2005. The projects funded under this grant program must implement an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWM). DWR may waive the requirement for consistency with an adopted IRWM plan until January 1, 2007, if the applicant is engaged in the development of an IRWM plan and indicates how the project fits into achieving the proposed IRWM plan objectives.

To be eligible to be funded by SWRCB, a project shall meet both of the following criteria: 1) The project is consistent with an adopted IRWM plan designed to improve regional water supply reliability, water recycling, water conservation, water quality improvement, storm water capture and management, flood management, recreation and access, wetlands enhancement and creation, and environmental and habitat protection and improvement; and 2) The project includes matching funds or donated services.

Additional information on this grant program can be found at <http://www.water.ca.gov> and at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/funding/irwmgp/index.html>

7. Volunteers and Prevailing Wages (David Gibson) (Attachment B-7)

The use of volunteers by governmental and non-governmental organizations in California has been a strategic component of successful watershed protection and community based education programs. The participation by unpaid volunteers has allowed governmental and non-governmental organizations to build watershed stewardship while stretching limited resources and grant funds for their projects.

Under existing law, however, the use of volunteer labor is strictly limited. The Labor Code requires that prevailing wages be paid on public works projects that cost over \$1,000 (Labor Code section 1771). "Public works" is defined as "construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds" (Labor Code section 1720). In a letter dated November 23, 1998, the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) determined that this provision covers grant agreements.

In February, the SWRCB Division of Financial Assistance notified previous recipients and applicants for federal 319(h) Non-Point Source Pollution Reduction, Proposition 13, Proposition 40, and Proposition 50 grants of the requirement to certify compliance with Labor Code 1771 and 1720 (Attachment 1). Compliance with the Labor Code may require substantial revision of existing grant contracts and grant agreements that are in the process of review and approval. Moreover, the requirement to pay "volunteers" a prevailing construction wage is expected to significantly reduce the amount of grant funded work performed by these organizations as more grant funds are directed to construction payroll costs rather than to education, stream clean-ups, restoration, BMP implementation, and water quality monitoring.

DIR recently initiated enforcement action against non-profit organizations performing stream clean up and restoration work in Northern California. The Sacramento

Watersheds Action Group (SWAG) was cited for under-paying 60 college students for removing trash and planting trees in March 2003 in a campaign to clean-up Sulphur Creek and plant trees along Old Highway 99. SWAG was fined \$33,549 and is filing an appeal.

The California Watershed Network has raised the issue in a letter to Governor Schwarzenegger (Attachment 2) seeking an administrative solution. In addition, AB 2690 was introduced by Assemblywoman Hancock to address this issue with respect to watershed protection projects.

8. Small Community Wastewater Grant Program *(David Hanson)*

Since 1984, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has implemented Small Community Wastewater Grant (SCWG) funding programs for wastewater facilities serving small, disadvantaged communities. These programs were the result of various propositions approved by California voters. Propositions 40 and 50, approved by voters in 2002, made available approximately \$20 million to the SCWG program. In general, funding for the current program cycle is available to those communities that meet the following requirements:

Public Resource Code Section 3095 states that a "small community means a municipality with a population of 20,000 persons or less."

The community must have a financial hardship as determined by the SWRCB.

Under previous funding cycles, the Executive Officer of each Regional Board provided a list of potential projects for their Region. Projects were assigned by the State Board's Division of Financial Assistance to a Project Classification and given a Priority Ranking. This resulted in a statewide priority list. That list was then used to invite communities to submit applications. At this time, it is not known whether implementation under the current funding cycle will be carried out in a similar manner.

A cursory polling of Regional Board staff knowledgeable about small community wastewater systems in our Region did not identify any obvious candidates. However, we will continue to work with the SWRCB to identify potential projects in our Region. Because of limited funding, it is likely that only those small communities with the highest priority classification defined as having "existing or potential public health problems" supported by a Regional Board connection moratorium, resolution, Cease and Desist Order, etc. will receive funding.

The SWRCB gathered input from interested parties and stakeholders on the implementation of the current SCWG funding cycle through a questionnaire for which answers were due by April 1, 2004. Once the implementation guidelines are finalized, they will be distributed by mail to known stakeholders and interested parties and posted on the SWRCB's website at www.swrcb.ca.gov. The SWRCB intends to provide outreach to help ensure that all small communities have an equal opportunity to

participate in the program. For questions, interested parties may contact Rachel Bosworth with the SCWG Program at (707) 576-2542 or boswr@rb1.swrcb.ca.gov.

9. Duke Energy, South Bay Power Plant – Status of Studies (*Hashim Navrozali*)

On May 24, 2002 a California Water Code (CWC) Section 13267 letter was issued to Duke Energy directing it to conduct six studies to assess the impact of the intake structures and the discharge from the South Bay Power Plant (SBPP) on the biological resources and beneficial uses of south San Diego Bay and to verify compliance with Sections 316(a) and 316(b) of the Clean Water Act. A status report on these studies was provided in the March 10, 2004 Executive Officer's Report.

Duke Energy will be submitting final technical reports for five of the six studies to the Regional Board by April 30, 2004. The sixth study is a Sunset Study and is not required at this time. Once the final technical reports are submitted, the Regional Board will provide copies of the reports to resource agencies, environmental groups, and interested parties for their review.

The Regional Board has tentatively scheduled a public workshop for May 19, 2004, to allow Duke Energy and its contractors to present an overview of the studies conducted at the SBPP and to provide an opportunity for the public to provide comments on the studies. In the near future, a public notice for the workshop will be distributed to interested parties.

The tentative NPDES renewal permit for the SBPP is expected to be presented for the Regional Board's consideration at its regularly scheduled Board meeting on August 11, 2004.

10. Budget Trade and Gas, Status of Cleanup (*Sue Pease*)

A clarification of the last report item on this site (Executive Officer's Report January 2004) is necessary. The January Executive Officer's report stated that a cost pre-approval for the pilot test of the Cal-Clean high-vacuum vapor extraction (HVVE) system at the site was unnecessarily delayed several months because Southern California Soil and Testing (SCST) failed to submit the cost pre-approval request to the UST Cleanup Fund (Fund). It was brought to my attention in March 2004 by Mr. Hsu's former consultant that a cost pre-approval was submitted by SCST, and received by the Fund on April 7, 2003. However, at that time, the Fund had stopped processing cost pre-approvals due to lack of resources. At the start of Fiscal Year 03-04, dischargers were supposed to resubmit cost pre-approvals that hadn't been processed. The requirement to resubmit the cost pre-approval to the fund was relayed to SCST by the Regional Board after the start of the new fiscal year. SCST failed to resubmit the cost pre-approval until the Regional Board took action in October 2003 as described in the January EO Report.

The data from the first 15-day Cal-Clean HVVE event (January 2004) demonstrated that the technology was effective in removing petroleum hydrocarbons from the soil and groundwater at the site. Consequently, the Fund approved two more 15-day extraction

events. The second event started on March 26. Mr. Gary Clossin, I-Cubed Consulting, is currently Mr. Hsu's consultant, and is submitting reports on his behalf.

On January 16, 2004, the County of San Diego issued a Cease and Desist (C&D) Order to Mr. Hsu for failing to upgrade the UST system as required by law. Mr. Hsu has made arrangements to upgrade the station, and is complying with the C&D by not selling fuel.

Due to inadequate resources in the UST program, the item on the pending ACL complaint against Mr. Hsu was pulled from the April Board Agenda. We plan to calendar the item as soon as possible in the next fiscal year.

11. Drinking Water Action Levels for Recycled Water (*Michael McCann*) (*Attachment B-11*)

The Executive Officers of three southern California Regional Boards (Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and San Diego) met on March 26 in the Metropolitan Water District offices in Los Angeles to discuss with representatives of water recycling agencies the enforceability of drinking water action levels in waste discharge requirements. The action levels of 49 drinking water constituents have been established by State Department of Health Services. State Board members, Richard Katz and Nancy Sutley who chaired the meeting, heard the concerns of the water recycling agencies that water recycling for groundwater recharge in basins used for drinking water would be limited or even prevented if actions levels are established as enforceable in waste discharge requirements. This meeting with the Regional Boards was an opportunity for the Executive Officers to express concerns for the protection of groundwater quality in basins used for drinking water and, in some instances, the appropriateness of including some action level constituents in waste discharger requirements for specific groundwater basins. The State Board has been asked by the water recycling agencies to consider a policy directing the regional boards that action levels should not be included in waste discharge requirements as enforceable limits, but rather, as goals subject to monitoring and reporting.

Attached is the Drinking Water Action Levels established by the State Department of Health Services.

12. Bacteria-Impaired Waters TMDL Project I for Beaches and Creeks (*Christina Arias and Lesley Dobalian*)

On March 9, 2004 the Regional Board held a Public Workshop and first Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG) Meeting for the *Bacteria-Impaired Waters TMDL Project I for Beaches and Creeks*. This project will result in TMDL calculations for approximately 18 distinct waterbodies on the CWA Section 303(d) list as impaired due to high concentrations of bacteria indicators. The purpose of the workshop was for the Regional Board to provide an overview of the Draft Technical TMDL Report (Report), which was released for public review on February 24, 2004. In addition, Tetra Tech, a consulting firm that was contracted by USEPA to assist the Regional Board, gave a technical presentation on the watershed modeling that was used to calculate the TMDLs. Approximately 50 people attended the workshop.

Due to the complexity of the Report, a second SAG meeting was held at the Regional Board office on March 26, 2004. Additional presentations were made by both the Regional Board and Tetra Tech. Approximately 14 of 15 SAG members attended. The SAG is comprised of stakeholders from various disciplines/geographic locations. The group is comprised of representatives consisting of co-permittees from all coastal watersheds in the San Diego Region, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), environmental groups, Caltrans, research and academia, agriculture, and business and industry. The purpose of this group is to submit comments on the Report, as well as assist the Regional Board in developing the Implementation Plan.

The SAG is currently preparing to submit comments on the Report. The comments received will be incorporated into the Report as appropriate. Once revisions have been made, the Report will be sent to formal peer review as part of the Basin Planning process.

PART C

STATEWIDE ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SAN DIEGO REGION

1. Shelter Island Yacht Basin TMDL Presentation to Statewide Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee (*Deborah Jayne*)

At the request of Kathleen Thuner, San Diego County Agricultural Commissioner, Deborah Jayne addressed the statewide Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee at its March 19, 2004 meeting in Sacramento. The purpose of Ms. Jayne's presentation was to (1) provide an overview of the Regional Board's Shelter Island Yacht Basin TMDL; (2) increase statewide awareness of the water quality problem due to copper antifouling paints and the TMDL to address the problem; and (3) seek recommendations from the interagency Committee on potential statewide resolutions. The charter of the Committee is to advise the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) on the registration, renewal of registration, and reevaluation of pesticides. The Committee fulfills DPR's statutory mandate for interagency consultation. Members of the Committee expressed interest in the TMDL and acknowledged the statewide nature of the water quality problem due to copper antifoulants.

The Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee consists of representatives from numerous state, federal, and local agencies including U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Department of Pesticide Regulation; State Water Resources Control Board; Air Resources Board; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Integrated Waste Management Board; Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment; Department of Food and Agriculture; Department of Fish and Game; University of California; Department of Industrial Relations; Department of Health Services; Structural Pest Control Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs; and President of the County Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association.

2. Watershed Management Initiative (*Bruce Posthumus*)

In the mid-1990's, the SWRCB / RWQCB Strategic Plan established the Watershed Management Initiative (WMI). The WMI was a result of recognition that watershed-based approaches were needed to adequately address a variety of issues facing RWQCBs and the SWRCB.

Some examples of how watershed-based approaches might differ from "business-as-usual" follow. Although the RWQCBs / SWRCB have historically focused on various individual, separate point source discharges of pollutants to receiving waters, watershed-based approaches encourage consideration of (a) the condition (or health) of each watershed as a whole and in its various parts; (b) the whole spectrum of stressors that can affect conditions in each watershed; and (c) all the interconnections and relationships in each watershed. Although the RWQCBs / SWRCB work within the constraints of various, largely independent, programs and their associated resources, watershed-based approaches encourage coordination between and flexibility within programs in order to more effectively and efficiently address the problems and threats in each watershed. Although the RWQCBs / SWRCB deal primarily with regulated dischargers, watershed-based approaches encourage all interested stakeholders to be involved in addressing issues in their respective watersheds. Finally, although much of the work of the RWQCBs / SWRCB is of a regulatory nature, watershed-based approaches encourage watershed protection / restoration planning and action that goes beyond legal requirements.

In 1998, legislation created ten WMI coordinator positions – one for each of the nine RWQCBs and one for the SWRCB. RWQCB and SWRCB WMI coordinators meet monthly. WMI coordinator resources are devoted to three major tasks: (1) supporting and encouraging watershed planning, protection, and restoration efforts of local governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals; (2) providing coordination between programs and agencies; and (3) identifying watershed protection and restoration needs and priorities. Each RWQCB WMI coordinator has prepared and updates a so-called "WMI Chapter" that discusses needs and priorities for watershed protection and restoration in the region and how RWQCB / SWRCB programs, activities, and resources can be more effectively used for watershed protection and restoration in the region. The SDRWQCB WMI Chapter (which is currently in need of updating) is at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/programs/wmc.html>

Watershed planning is a potentially powerful tool in support of watershed protection and restoration. Although watershed planning, as well as the notion of watershed protection and restoration, is still relatively new to the San Diego region, done well, it provides the opportunity for stakeholders to work together to identify key issues, establish priorities, and craft strategies to protect and restore their respective watersheds. Watershed planning efforts, supported by SWRCB grants, are currently underway for the following six San Diego region watersheds (grantees are identified in parentheses):

- Santa Margarita River watershed (County of San Diego)
- San Dieguito River watershed (City of San Diego)
- Los Peñasquitos watershed (City of San Diego)

- San Diego River watershed (County of San Diego)
- Otay River watershed (County of San Diego)
- Tijuana River watershed (County of San Diego)